



NC-2006000102030001

Second Year M.B.B.S. Examination

January / February - 2022

Pharmacology - II : Paper-I

(Old Course)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 40

Instruction :

नीचे दृष्टावेव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य दपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Second Year M.B.B.S."/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Pharmacology-II : Paper-I"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. :	Section No. (1, 2,.....) :
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SECTION - I

- 1 Answer the following: 1×10=10
- Define 'Pharmacovigilance'.
 - Justify : Ipratropium bromide is preferred over atropine in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
 - Give reason : Alfa (α)- blockers are beneficial in benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH).
 - Enumerate inhaled corticosteroids used in bronchial asthma.
 - Write any one anti H. Pylori regimen used for treatment of peptic ulcer.
 - Give one example each of stimulant purgative, osmotic purgative, stool softener and bulk forming laxative.
 - Mention four differences between thiazide and furosemide.
 - Enlist four differences between verapamil and nifedipine.
 - Mention relative activity of adrenaline, noradrenaline, isrenaline and dopamine on subtypes of adrenergic receptors.

- 2 Answer any Four of the following: 2×4=8
- (a) Mention clinical significance of plasma protein binding of drugs.
 - (b) Enumerate adrenergic agents used as nasal decongestants and mention their adverse effects.
 - (c) Describe the pharmacological basis of ACE inhibitors in congestive heart failure.
 - (d) Compare and contrast first and second generation antihistaminics.
 - (e) Describe in brief pharmacotherapy of seasonal asthma.

SECTION – II

- 3 Answer any Four of the following: 3×4=12
- (a) Explain : Drugs antagonism with its clinical significance.
 - (b) Describe therapeutic uses of beta blockers.
 - (c) What is microsomal enzyme induction ? Describe possible consequences of microsomal enzyme induction with examples.
 - (d) Describe adverse effects and contraindications of use of digoxin.
 - (e) Compare and contrast metoclopramide and domperidone.
- 4 Answer any Two of the following: 5×2=10
- (a) Classify anticoagulants. Describe mechanism of action, adverse effects, therapeutic uses and contraindications of warfarin.
 - (b) Classify anticholinesterases and describe their mechanism of action and therapeutic uses.
 - (c) Describe mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of nitrates.
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NC-2006000102030002

Second Year M.B.B.S. Examination

January - 2022

Pharmacology : Paper-II

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 40

Instruction :

नीचे दशांशों में निम्नलिखित विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य लक्ष्यी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No.:
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
☛ Second Year M.B.B.S.	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
☛ Pharmacology : Paper-II	<input type="text"/>
☛ Subject Code No.:	Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil
2 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 2	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

SECTION - I

- 1 Answer the following: 1×10=10
- Explain : Clavulanic acid is suicide inhibitor.
 - Enumerate conditions predisposing to superinfection.
 - Give reasons for combining sulfamethoxazole with trimethoprim.
 - Mention two antifungal agents each for treatment of mucormycosis and dermatophytosis.
 - Give reason : Propofol has superseded thiopentone as an i.v. anesthetic agent.
 - Give reason : Ethanol is used in the treatment of methyl alcohol poisoning.
 - Write four differences between buspirone and benzodiazepines.
 - Enlist two surface local anesthetics and two injectable local anesthetics.
 - Mention precautions required before starting oxytocin infusion for induction of labour.
 - Mention four agents which increases bone resorption.

- 2 Answer any Four of the following: 2×4=8
- (a) Compare and contrast levodopa and ropinirole.
 - (b) Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of radioactive iodine.
 - (c) Enumerate measures required to prevent antimicrobial resistance.
 - (d) Mention situations in which combination of antimicrobials are prescribed with examples.
 - (e) Describe therapeutic uses of metronidazole.

SECTION - II

- 3 Answer any Four of the following: 3×4=12
- (a) Enlist fluoroquinolones and describe differences between first and second generation fluoroquinolones.
 - (b) Enumerate antiretroviral agents. Explain mechanism of action and adverse effects of protease inhibitors.
 - (c) Write short note : Selective estrogen receptor modulators.
 - (d) Compare and contrast nonselective COX inhibitors and selective COX-2 inhibitors.
 - (e) Describe mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of diazepam.
- 4 Answer any Two of the following: 5×2=10
- (a) Enumerate oral antidiabetic agents. Describe mechanism of action, current clinical status and adverse drug reactions of metformin.
 - (b) Describe in brief adverse drug reactions of isoniazid, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, streptomycin and bedaquiline.
 - (c) Describe pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses, precautions and contraindications of morphine.



NC-2106000102020101-O

Date of issue : Centre :
Sup. Sign. : Seat No. :

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

January - 2022

Pharmacology : Paper-I

(New Curriculum)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दृष्टविले निम्नानुवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लक्ष्मी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :

Name of the Subject :

Subject Code No. : Section No. (1, 2,.....) :

Seat No. :

(2) All MCQs are compulsory

(3) Encircle the most appropriate correct option [i.e. (a), (b), (c) or (d)]

1 Multiple choice Questions (MCQs) :

1×20=20

(1) A 70 year-old man was administered penicillin i.v. Within 5 minutes, he developed generalized urticaria, swelling of lips, hypotension and bronchospasm. The first choice is to administer :

- (a) Chlorpheniramine inj
(b) Epinephrine inj.
(c) High dose hydrocortisone tablet
(d) Nerbulized salbutamol

(2) Which of the following agents binds to GABA receptor Chloride channel complex?

- (a) Ethanol (b) Alphaxolon
(c) Zolpidem (d) Buspirone

- (3) Alpha-receptor stimulation includes all of the following effects EXCEPT:
- (a) Relaxation of gastrointestinal smooth muscle
 - (b) Contraction of bladder base, uterus and prostate
 - (c) Stimulation of insulin secretion
 - (d) Stimulation of platelet aggregation
- (4) Which of the following agents enhances the bioavailability of Levodopa in patients with Parkinson's disease:
- (a) Amantadine
 - (b) Ropinirole
 - (c) Entacapone
 - (d) Selegiline
- (5) Mechanism of action of Mianserin:
- (a) Inhibits alpha-adrenergic, H1, and some types of serotonin receptors.
 - (b) Inhibits alpha-adrenergic, H2, and some types of serotonin receptors.
 - (c) Inhibits beta-adrenergic, H1, and some types of serotonin receptors.
 - (d) Inhibits alpha- adrenergic and H1 receptors.
- (6) Omalizumab is indicated for which of the following conditions:
- (a) Multiple myeloma
 - (b) Psoriasis
 - (c) Bronchial Asthma
 - (d) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- (7) Which of the following drugs undergoes Hoffman's elimination?
- (a) Atracurium
 - (b) Pancurinium
 - (c) Mivacurium
 - (d) Vecuronium
- (8) Which of the following is an example of physiological antagonism?
- (a) Heparin-protamine
 - (b) Prostacycline-thromboxene
 - (c) Adrenaline-phenoxybenzamine
 - (d) Physostigmine-Acetylcholine

- (9) Following are used of anticholinesterases. EXCEPT.
- (a) Alzheimer's disease
 - (b) Myasthenia gravis
 - (c) Organophosphorus poisoning
 - (d) Glaucoma
- (10) A 3-year-old child was undergoing squint surgery, initial heart rate was 140 beats per min. after anaesthesia and start of surgery heart rate dropped to 40 beats/min. what should be the next step?
- (a) Stop surgery
 - (b) Decrease plane of anaesthesia
 - (c) Inj glycopyrrolate
 - (d) Inj atropine
- (11) Which of the following does not potentiate the action of neuro-muscular blocker?
- (a) Hypothermia
 - (b) pH changes
 - (c) Halothane
 - (d) Hyperkalaemia
- (12) After which phase of clinical trial a new drug is marketed?
- (a) Phase I
 - (b) Phase II
 - (c) Phase III
 - (d) Phase IV
- (13) For pre-anesthetic medication all drugs can be used EXCEPT.
- (a) Diazepam
 - (b) Glycopyrrolate
 - (c) Metoclopramide
 - (d) Phenobarbitone
- (14) Which of the following drugs is effective in painful tingling sensation due to diabetic neuropathy:
- (a) Aspirin
 - (b) Ibuprofen
 - (c) Gabapentin
 - (d) Tramadol
- (15) Drug of choice for myoclonic seizures is:
- (a) Valproic acid
 - (b) Phenytoin
 - (c) Ethosuximide
 - (d) Carbamazepine

- (16) Which of the following agents is used for acute iron poisoning?
- (a) Penicillamine (b) Deferasirox
(c) Desferioxamine (d) Dimercaprol
- (17) Alkaline diuresis is done for treatment of poisoning due to:
- (a) Barbiturates (b) Morphine
(c) Amphetamine (d) Ethyl alcohol
- (18) Which of the following statements is wrong about Buspirone?
- (a) It doesn't produce withdrawal symptoms on stoppage.
(b) It doesn't produce sedation
(c) It has anticonvulsant action
(d) It has no muscle relaxant activity
- (19) Inverse agonist has
- (a) Affinity but no intrinsic activity
(b) Affinity and submaximal intrinsic activity
(c) Affinity but intrinsic activity with minus sign
(d) Both affinity and maximal intrinsic activity
- (20) A young patient is being treated for myasthenia gravis, which requires frequent adjustment of the optimal dose of Neostigmine. The patient is challenged with Edrophonium to evaluate the effectiveness of the cholinesterase inhibition. Optimal dosing will be indicated by
- (a) An increase in muscle strength
(b) A decrease in muscle strength
(c) No change in muscle strength
(d) Initially increase and later on decrease in muscle strength



NC-2106000102020101

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

December - 2021

Pharmacology : Paper-I

(New Curriculum)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instruction :

(1)

नीचे दशांश देव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book. Name of the Examination :	Seat No. :
Second Year M. B. B. S.	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
Pharmacology : Paper-I	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil	<input type="text"/>
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	Student's Signature

(2) Answers must be brief, precise and to the point

(3) Give suitable examples and draw figures where necessary

1 Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

1×20=20

2 Answer the following: (Any five)

3×5=15

(1) Write short note on "Dissociative anaesthesia"

(2) Enumerate phases of clinical trial. Write a note on "post marketing surveillance"

(3) Compare and contrast depolarizing and non-depolarizing neuromuscular blockers.

(4) Enlist various drugs from different categories for Parkinson's disease (PD). Justify rationale of using 1-dopa + Carbidopa combination for PD.

- (5) Enlist various H_1 anti-histaminics. Write advantages of second generation over first generation antihistaminics.
- (6) Enumerate various antipsychotic drugs from different categories. Describe their effects on behaviour and motor activity of psychotic.

3 Answer the following: (Any **three**)

5×3=15

- (1) Enumerate various drugs from different categories used for the treatment of bronchial asthma. Describe mechanism of action, preferred route of administration and side effects of any one group of drugs which you mentioned ?
- (2) Enumerate various β -blockers. Describe their uses giving the pharmacological basis for each use which you mentioned ?
- (3) Describe the process of synthesis, storage, release and uptake of catecholamine. Describe the difference in cardiovascular effects of adrenaline and noradrenaline.
- (4) Discuss various situations where drug interactions are likely to occur. Give suitable examples for each situation.

4 Answer the following questions based on given case scenario. 10

(1) A 35 years old farm worker was spraying some agricultural insecticide in his farm. After 1 hour he has started developing irritation in eyes, lacrimation, excessive sweating, salivation and blurring of vision. He was brought to the emergency department, where on examination patient was irritable and had bilateral constricted pupil, bradycardia, increased tracheobronchial secretion, hypotension, difficulty in breathing, and tremors. He is diagnosed as a case of agricultural insecticide poisoning and treatment was given accordingly.

(i) Which agents are responsible for this agricultural 1
insecticide poisoning?

(ii) Explain pharmacological basis behind the 2
presentation (sign and symptoms) of this patient.

- (iii) Which non-pharmacological measures will you take initially to manage this patient? 2
- (iv) Which specific antidotes will you give to this patient? How will you administer these antidote in this patient. 1+2
- (v) Write pharmacological basis of these antidotes in given case condition. 2

SECTION - II

- 5 Answer the following: (Any five) 3×5=15
- (1) Explain with examples: How "PSYCHOLOGICAL" and "GENETIC" factors can affect response of a drug ?
 - (2) Name two Prostaglandin (PG) analogues used in glaucoma. Write Pharmacological basis of use of PG analogues in glaucoma.
 - (3) Give reasons: (i) Why there is photophobia with atropine but not so with phenylephrine? (ii) Why is it not advisable to use epinephrine with local anaesthetic when collateral circulation is poor?
 - (4) What is down and up regulation of receptors? Describe its importance with suitable examples in clinical practice.
 - (5) Write short note on antitussive agents.
 - (6) Describe cardiovascular uses of dopamine. Compare and contrast dopamine and dobutamine.
- 6 Short essay type questions: (Any three) 5×3=15
- (1) Mention two therapeutic chelating agents. Explain their mechanism and write therapeutic indications of each agent.
 - (2) Classify Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Describe uses and adverse effects of aspirin.
 - (3) Explain various types of drug antagonism based on their mechanisms with help of suitable examples.
 - (4) Write Pharmacotherapy of migraine.

7 Answer the following questions based on given case scenario. 10

A young man in the emergency department of the hospital, is presented with stupor, flaccidity, shallow and occasional breathing, cyanosis, pinpoint pupil, fall in BP, shock and convulsions. History given by his friend revealed that the patient was an opioid addict since 2 years and used to take this agent intravenously. Immediately gastric lavage was performed and other general and specific measures were taken to manage this patient.

- (i) Which principle alkaloid in opium could be responsible for poisoning in above mentioned patient? Describe its pharmacological actions on CNS. Enumerate its adverse effects and contraindications. 1+2+2
- (ii) Enlist other opioid analgesics. 1
- (iii) Which general and specific measures (antidote) might be taken for this patient? 2
- (iv) Why gastric lavage was performed even though this poisoning was due to over consumption of intravenous opioid? Which agent was supposed to be used for gastric lavage in this patient? 1+1
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Date of issue :

Centre :

Sup. Sign. :

Seat No. :

NC-2106000102020102-O

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

January - 2022

Pharmacology : Paper-II

(New Curriculum)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दृष्टविक निशा-नीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :

Second Year M. B. B. S.

Name of the Subject :

Pharmacology : Paper-II

Subject Code No. : Section No. (1, 2,.....) : Nil

2 1 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

- (2) All MCQs are compulsory.
- (3) Encircle the most appropriate correct option [i.e. (a), (b), (c) or (d)]

1 Multiple choice Questions (MCQs):

(1) 2. A 27-year-old female presented to OPD of infertility clinic. She was prescribed bromocriptine. What could be the possible reason?

- (a) Hypelprorectinemia
(b) Polycystic ovarian disease
(c) Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
(d) Pelvic inflammatory disease

(2) Fastest acting antityroid drug is:

- (a) Potassium iodide (b) Propylthiouracil
(c) Carbimazole (d) Cholestyramine

- (3) What is NOT TRUE about Anticoagulant drug ?
- (a) Heparin is used by IV/SC route in Deep Vein Thrombosis
 - (b) aPTT monitoring is not required with low molecular weight heparin
 - (c) Heparin can be used by IM route in Myocardial infarction
 - (d) Heparin is safe to use in pregnancy
- (4) Although incidence of lactic acidosis with metformin therapy is very less. All are risk factors for increased lactic acidosis in patient on metformin therapy EXCEPT:
- (a) Advance age
 - (b) Liver dysfunction
 - (c) Renal dysfunction
 - (d) Smoking
- (5) Drug of choice for acute adrenal insufficiency is:
- (a) Oral prednisone
 - (b) IV hydrocortisone
 - (c) IV betamethasone
 - (d) IV dexamethasone
- (6) Vitamin beneficial in osteoporosis in combination with vitamin D is:
- (a) Vitamine E
 - (b) Vitamine A
 - (c) Vitamine K
 - (d) Vitamine B
- (7) What is CORRECT about Hypolipidemic drug?
- (a) Nicotinic acid is most effective in increasing level of HDL.
 - (b) Statins are most effective in reducing level of LDL.
 - (c) Fibrates are most effective in reducing level of TG.
 - (d) All of the above.
- (8) Acetazolamide is indicated in
- (a) Glaucoma
 - (b) Acute mountain sickness
 - (c) For Alkaline diuresis
 - (d) All of the above.
- (9) Failure of oral contraceptive occur when used with any of these EXCEPT:
- (a) Aspirin
 - (b) Tetracycline
 - (c) Phenytoin
 - (d) Rifampicin

- (10) Sucralfate should not be administered with antacids, reason is
- Antacids increases sucralfate's systemic absorption
 - Severe side effects are seen by combining these two drugs
 - Antacids decrease gastric, PH and makes sucralfate ineffective
 - Sucralfate makes antacids ineffective by increasing acid secretion
- (11) Despite their short half life (2hrs) proton pump inhibitors cause prolonged suppression of acid secretion up to 48hrs because They-
- are Prodrug and undergo activation gradually
 - exit from plasma & enter acid secretory canaliculi and stay there blocking acid secretion
 - are irreversible inhibitor of proton pump molecule
 - are available as enteric coated capsules, from which gradually released
- (12) Which of the following aminoglycoside is used for topical purpose
- Kanamycin
 - Neomycin
 - Amikacin
 - All of the above
- (13) Following drugs are used in the treatment of Chloroquine resistant malaria concurrently with Arternisinin. EXCEPT
- Lumefentrine
 - Quinine
 - Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine
 - Mefloquine
- (14) Which of the following agent is used as sterilant?
- Chloroxylenol
 - Chlorhexidine
 - Lysol
 - Ethylene oxide
- (15) Following is INCORRECT about Metronidazole.
- It is highly effective in asymptomatic cyst passers of E.histolytica infection.
 - It can causes disulfiram like reaction if used with alcohol.
 - It can be used in Anaerobic bacterial infection.
 - It can be used in triple drug therapy for H. Pylori infection.

- (16) This of the following is NOT TRUE regarding Anti - fungal drug.
- (a) Fluconazole has achieved good concentration in CSF so can be used in fungal meningitis.
 - (b) Ketoconazole can produce gynecomastia in males.
 - (c) Nystatin can be used as oral tablet in vaginal candidiasis infection.
 - (d) Amphotericin-B can produce nephrotoxicity.
- (17) Tirofiban is:
- (a) Monoclonal antibodies
 - (b) Antiplatelet drugs
 - (c) Anti-inflammatory drug
 - (d) Antianginal drug
- (18) In post MI patient which dose of aspirin is recommended?
- (a) 20 - 50 mg/day
 - (b) 75 - 150 mg/day
 - (c) 500 -1000 mg/day
 - (d) 3000 - 4000 mg/day
- (19) What is NOT TRUE about Anticoagulant drug
- (a) Heparin is used by IV/SC route in Deep Vein Thrombosis
 - (b) a PTT monitoring is not required with low molecular weight heparin
 - (c) Heparin can be used by IM route in Myocardial infarction
 - (d) Heparin is safe to use in pregnancy
- (20) Praziquantel, an anthelmintic drug can be used in nursing mothers and pregnant women.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
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NC-2106000102020102

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

December - 2021

Pharmacology : Paper-II

(New Curriculum)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दशांशविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लक्षणी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book. Name of the Examination : Second Year M. B. B. S. Name of the Subject : Pharmacology : Paper-II Subject Code No. : 2 1 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2	Seat No. : [][][][][][][] Student's Signature
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- (2) Answers must be brief, precise and to the point
(3) Give suitable examples and draw figures where necessary

1 Multiple choice questions (MCQs) 1×20=20

2 Answer the following: (Any five) 3×5=15

- (1) Enumerate Low molecular weight heparin (LMWH).
What are the advantages and disadvantages of LMWH?
- (2) Write pharmacological basis, dose and route of administration of Hydrochlorothiazide in essential hypertension.
- (3) Name two drugs which are "NO donor". Describe their mechanisms of NO release.

- (4) Use of 'Long acting, Nitrates + β -blockers' combination in angina rational or not? Justify your answer. Which other drugs are useful in angina ?
- (5) Explain two commonly employed "insulin regimens for diabetes" with suitable diagram.
- (6) Describe the role of "Probiotics" in Diarrhoea.

3 Short essay type questions: (Any three) 5×3=15

- (1) Classify diuretics. Describe therapeutic uses and adverse effects of furosemide.
- (2) Enlist various glucocorticoids and describe their therapeutic uses. Mention ADRs of prednisolone when used for long term therapy.
- (3) Give various ways of classification of antimicrobial agents giving suitable examples. Describe various reasons leading to failure of chemotherapy.
- (4) Enlist various antihypertensive drugs. Describe mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of ACE inhibitors.

4 Answer the following questions based on given case scenario. 10

A 54 years old male patient came to emergency department with complaints of chest discomfort since last half an hour associated with shortness of breath, excessive sweating and anxiety. On examination, patient had tachycardia and ST segment elevation on ECG. Patient was hemodynamically stable and his blood pressure was 172/98 mm Hg. Patient was diagnosed as having acute myocardial infarction.

- (i) Which drugs will you prescribe/ administer in the given case ? 2
- (ii) Describe pharmacological basis, doses and adverse effects of any two selected drugs for this condition. 2+2+2
- (iii) Which drug/s should be prescribed in the given case for secondary prophylaxis ? 2

SECTION - II

5 Answer the following: (Any **five**) **3×5=15**

- (1) Briefly describe HAART in relation to HIV infection.
- (2) Enumerate calcium channel blockers. Write their therapeutic uses and adverse effects.
- (3) Classify anti-leprotic drugs. Describe pharmacotherapy of multi-bacillary leprosy as per NLEP guideline.
- (4) Classify antianginal drugs. Explain "Coronary steal" phenomenon in relation with angina and name one drug causing this phenomenon.
- (5) Write short note on Emergency contraception.
- (6) Justify:
 - (i) Imipenem + Cilastin
 - (ii) Sulfadoxine + Trimethoprim combination

6 Short essay type questions: (Any **three**) **5×3=15**

- (1) Enlist various drugs from different categories for peptic ulcer. Describe Pharmacotherapy and non-pharmacological measures for recurrent peptic ulcer.
- (2) Enumerate first line and second line Antitubercular drugs. Write the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Rifampin. Write treatment regimen for Multidrug resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB) as per National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) 2021 guideline.
- (3) Enlist drugs used in the treatment of Malaria. Write Pharmacotherapy of chloroquine resistant p. falciparum Malaria as per NVBDCP guideline.
- (4) Discuss drug therapy of various sexually transmitted diseases except HIV/AIDS.

7 Answer the following questions based on given case scenario. 10

A 45 year old obese male came to the OPD with history of increased thirst, increased frequency of micturition, increased appetite since 2 months. On examination his BP was found to be 130/80 mm Hg and Random blood sugar was 220 mg/dl (normal <180 mg/dl) and HbA1c was 9.3 % (normal = 4-6.1 %). Electrolytes, Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine were normal, He has been diagnosed as Type II Diabetes Mellitus.

- (i) Classify the drugs available for the treatment of Type II Diabetes Mellitus. 2
- (ii) What is the drug of choice for treatment of this patient and write its mechanism of action and adverse effects? 3
- (iii) Write one newer group of drugs for above case condition and its mechanism of action and adverse effects. 0.5+1.5+1
- (iv) If above mentioned patient skipped his meal after taking antidiabetic drug, what could happen to him? and how will you manage this condition ? 2
-